**Allocation of funds to check declining ground water level**

†*447. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total amount allotted during the last year by Government to check the declining ground water level in the country;

(b) the details of the ratio of declining ground water level during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated to different NGOs, State-wise during the last one year for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources was not having any approved scheme during the last year to check the declining ground water level in the country.

"Water" being a State subject, it is the primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to take steps to check the declining ground water level. However, the following steps have been taken by the Union Government in this direction:—

(i) A scheme at ân estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting for implementation during the remaining part of the Tenth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

(ii) Circulation of Manual/Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the State/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend of ground water levels.

(iii) Central Ministries/Departments of Railways, Defence, Posts, Telecommunications, Central Public Works Department and National Highways Authority of India have been requested to provide roof top rain water harvesting structures in the buildings under their control.

(iv) States/UTs have been requested to provide water harvesting structures in buildings under their administrative control.

(v) All the States/Union Territories have been requested for advising the local bodies in their respective States/Union Territories to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

allow rebate in property tax to persons, who adopt roof top rainwater harvesting in their premises.

(vi) CGWB has provided technical guidance on rain water harvesting to around 1800 agencies, including State Government agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.

(vii) Launching of a website on Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting *(www.cgwb.net)* to make aware and educate the public about various techniques of harvesting rainwater and store it for future use.

(viii) Organisation of mass awareness programmes and training courses on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water.

(ix) Rain Water Harvesting campaign has been launched keeping in view the various target groups like youth and children, women, farmers and villagers, policy and opinion makers. Publicity through print media, telecasting of spots on the television, broadcasting messages on radio, holding of seminars, workshops, conferences etc., have been undertaken for the purpose.

(x) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India have amended Building Bye-laws, 1983, making provision for water harvesting through storing of water run-off including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 square meters and above in Delhi mandatory. Similarly, State Governments of Tamil Nadu. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Kerala have made roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in specified cases.

The ground water level data collected by CGWB through a network of observation wells is analyzed and declining trend is determined based on the data of one decade. During the last decade (1995-2004), significant decline (more than 20 cm/year) in ground water levels during the pre-monsoon period has been observed in parts of 362 districts of 23 States/ UTs details of which are enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

As there was no fund for NGO based scheme in the Ministry of Water Resources during the last year for the purpose of checking declining ground water table, no amount was allotted to NGOs for this purpose.

***Statement***

*Names of Districts showing decline of water level (in parts) in last 10 years (1995-2004) during pre-monsoon period*

| Sl. No. | State/ Union Territory | Districts parts of which showing declining trends (more than 20 cm per year) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Paradesh | Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari |
| 2. | Assam | Jorhat, Nagaon, Sonitpur |
| 3. | Bihar | Bhagalpur, East Champaran, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Navada, Saharsa, Saran |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Bastar, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-Champa, Kanker, Kawardah, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja |
| 5. | Delhi | New Delhi, North West, South, South West |
| 6. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banashkantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Valsad |
| 7 | Haryana | Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Sirmur, Solan, Una |
| 9. | Jharkhand | Dhanbad, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Pacchim Singhbhum, Palamu, Purvi Singhbhum, Ranchi |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri, Udhampur |

| Sl. No. | State/ Union Territory | Districts parts of which showing declining trends (more than 20 cm per year) |
|---|---|---|
| 11. | Karnataka | Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dakshin Kannada, Dharwada, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uddupi, Uttar Kannada |
| 12. | Kerala | Idduki, Kanoor, Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thiruvanathapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | Barwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindhori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Morena, Mandla, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, West Nimar |
| 14. | Maharashtra | Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amaravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buidana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalagaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal |
| 15. | Orissa | Angul, Baleshwar, Bargarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jaipur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Kendujhaar, Mayurbhanj, Nawapara, Phulbani, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh |
| 16. | Punjab | Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Karpurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Nawashahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur |

| Sl. No. | State/ Union Territory | Districts parts of which showing declining trends (more than 20 cm per year) |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | Rajasthan | Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karaikal, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiri, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Tirchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Vellore, Vellupuram, Virudhanagar |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Ballia, Bijnor, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Deoria, Etawah, Fetehpur, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Saharanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao |
| 20. | Uttaranchal | Dehradun, Haridwar |
| 21. | West Bengal | Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Howrah, Hugli, East Medinipur, Malda, Murshidabad, Puruliya, South Twenty four Parganas, West Medinipur |
| 22. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | Dadra & Nagar Haveli |
| 23. | Pondicherry | Pondicherry |

**Levy of tax on salt**

†*448. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imposition of 4 per cent tax on salt has created a crisis for over 25 lakhs of farmers and labourers engaged in production of salt;

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